

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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PURELY A LOCAL ISSUE.

There are Democrats to whom certain schedules of the tariff seem sacred, so many of them that when Mr. Underwood sounds the bugle for the advance upon the duties the party will march not exactly shoulder to shoulder in solid formation; there will be gaps. So says the New York Times, editorially pointing out the safety of the sugar schedule and the comparative safety of some of the other schedules.

It was announced some days ago that the Democratic congressmen-elect from Massachusetts would not vote for a removal of the duty of ten per cent upon boots and shoes. This defection would not be very serious. The Democratic majority in the house is so large that Mr. Underwood can stand the loss. But it is much more serious when Senators-elect Shafroth and Thomas of Colorado announce their opposition to any considerable reduction of the duties on sugar and ores; and when Senators Overman and Simmons of North Carolina profess such a tenderness for the cotton-spinning industry of that State that they could not consent to see it "unduly threatened by low tariff duties." Moreover, Senator Stone of Missouri, who is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat if ever there was one, is getting uneasy about the duties on lead and zinc. Joplin is in Senator Stone's State, and whenever the zinc duty is threatened Joplin becomes vociferous. In the Joplin mining region they have already gone down so deep that the cost of producing zinc would make any sale of it impossible but for the bounty which the people are forced to pay to Joplin through the duties that shut out the Mexican products.

If these five Democratic senators—there would be really seven of them, for the two senators of Louisiana will resist any reduction of sugar duties—solicitous for the interests of their respective States, should unite with the Republicans in opposing Mr. Underwood's bills in the senate, there will be serious difficulties in the way of keeping the party's pledge. It appears that if a Republican is appointed from Maryland to the seat vacant by the death of Senator Rayner, the senate will be a tie. Mr. Underwood will therefore be under the necessity of dickering with the Progressives in the senate. Probably there will be dickering also with the Democratic senators as well. Tariff legislation is usually a matter of bargaining.

Democratic opponents of downward revision, however, will not escape unscathed. The country demands lower duties; the Democracy carried the country on a pledge to obey that demand. The sugar senators very likely will have their own way. Considerations of revenue will make it necessary for the Democrats to move with great caution in revising the sugar schedule. But tenderness for the other local interests involved would put Democratic senators and members who voted against revision in a position they would have great difficulty in justifying.

A BLOW AT IMMIGRATION.

Rather discouraging is the news from Washington that Hawaii may look for no special favors in the immigration legislation now passed the house and on its way back to the senate. The bill, say despatches, provides an illiteracy test for all immigrants over sixteen years old and will bar out any alien of that age unable to write his or her name. Under such a ruling, it is probable that at least sixty per cent of those being brought here from Spain and Portugal would be barred from entrance to the country, while the work of enlisting immigrants by the territorial agents abroad will be made many times more difficult than at present.

When this bill came before the senate last session—then known as the Dillingham bill—the promise was made that the illiteracy test would not apply to immigrants coming to Hawaii. The house amendments to the measure evidently take no heed to that agreement. The special needs of Hawaii must be known to the house committee, because Dr. Victor Clark, head of the territorial bureau of immigration, has been in Washington in consultation with the departmental heads and with the members of the committee of the house.

It will be inconsistent if congress makes the bringing of European immigrants to Hawaii harder while laying stress upon the necessity of peopling these Islands with white people. It will be laying down a standard for Hawaii and then crippling her opportunities of attaining that standard. The harder the work of securing Europeans, the more necessity will there be of bringing more Filipinos and the farther we will get from the desired goal of "Americanization."

The immediate question that arises now is whether the bill will become law before the Willesden arrives with her complement of Portuguese, already arranged for here, and whether Hawaii will not be put then to the extra expense of paying for the return passage of whatever proportion of the Willesden immigrants can not meet the new educational test.

WHARFAGE AND HARBOR DUES.

Announcement is made that the territorial wharf system does not pay. Why should it? There is no more good reason why we should expect our wharves to be self-supporting than that we should look for revenue from our road system, or cash returns from the upkeep of the fire department. The income from the use of the wharves by visiting ships probably runs less than the cost of upkeep of the wharves, but that hardly appears to be the question. The more tempting to shipping we can make the Honolulu and the other harbors of the Territory and the more ships we can induce to make Honolulu a port of call, the farther we are ahead. Our harbors act for our cities and towns as the show windows of a store act for them. They make profits by coaxing buyers inside.

TURKEY'S WINNING GAME.

Turkey appears to be still playing the waiting game to the limit and still winning advantages by it. Her envoys were the last to appear in London and the delay in their arrival caused two postponements of the opening of direct peace negotiations. Now, since Monday, at least two delays have been caused by the necessity of receiving fresh instructions from Constantinople; and in the meanwhile the Sick Man is gathering strength and daily putting himself in a position to enact better terms in the settlement. The Turkish envoys in London are dallying, but it is certain that their representatives in Vienna and Berlin are working twenty-four hours a day.

FIGHTING THE "DAGO RED" DEVIL.

With commendable energy the board of license commissioners is tackling the "dago red" question and doing so in a most practical way by calling into consultation the principal wholesale and retail dealers in intoxicants. To the credit of these, and particularly to the credit of the saloonkeepers, it may be said that every disposition to aid the board in a difficult problem is being given, a general disposition to limit the sale of the cheaper grades of wine being evidenced.

In discussing the "dago red" question in the informality of their bar rooms, the retail dealers do not place so great a share of the blame for "crazy drunks" upon the cheap wine itself as upon what is put into it to make it "bite." The main objection made to this cheap claret, whether Californian or made in the Territory, is that it is too new to be safe. The liquor reaches the consumer in a practically raw state. Fermentation is even forced, while much of the cheap wine locally manufactured is "fortified" before being marketed by the addition of brandy. This brings the wine to the consumer in an unfit state, while the consumer, in order to still further increase its intoxicating effect, adulterates his drink with gin, beer and, it is stated as fact, sometimes with tobacco. The result is veritable "knockout drops," driving into a frenzy the one who indulges. The result we know—murder, suicide, sudden death.

The proposal to increase the selling price of this cheap wine is a step in the right direction, but we doubt its practicability very much. It would be much easier to forbid the sale of the so-called "dago red" altogether, just as the license commissioners forbade the sale of "compounds." This could be done by making it an offense, punishable by the cancellation of licenses, to sell any wine less than a stated number of years old. Wine that has to be stored increases in price, and in this way the bulk of wine selling could be reduced in the same way as the proposed increase in price of the cheapest

grades is hoped to reduce it, while there would be the certainty that there would be no price cutting back to the present scale and the further certainty that a better and safer grade of wine only would be bought and consumed. Whatever is done, however, by the commissioners on Oahu, the boards of the other islands should be asked to cooperate in such endeavor. There will be no object gained by the Oahu commissioners forcing advanced rules upon the licensees responsible to them if the liquor dealers of the other islands are allowed to continue in their present "dago red" business. The freight on a five-gallon demijohn from Hilo to Honolulu is only half a dollar, so there will be little use in raising the price in Honolulu by a dollar a gallon and letting Hilo and Waikuku dealers fill orders at the same old price. The commissioners of the other islands have before this demonstrated their willingness to assist the Oahu board in any upward movement and would doubtless do so now.

THE TRIALS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The cold shivers are chasing up and down the spines of many Democratic congressmen, who believe that malefactors of great wealth are becoming active, according to some of the reports coming from the mainland. Representative Underwood, chairman of ways and means, went over to New York the other evening to attend a dinner given by Thomas Fortune Ryan. Ex-Senator Aldrich and a fine group of financiers and reactionaries were around the banquet board. House Democrats had clippings from the morning newspapers in their vest pockets the next day and these solons discussed the matter in most emphatic language and wondered whether the old party was really going over to the octopus.

There need be no question that New York magnates are reaching out. They have a great inclination and means for just such business. No administration comes in that these New York powers do not crowd into corners of advantage. They want to get upon a friendly footing with the officials who do things because, whether an administration be Republican or Democratic, New York is always wanting things done; big things that.

Big business in New York did not care a rap about the Democracy up to two years ago and now it cares as little about the Republican party. It has no use for dead lions. And the process of establishing an entente, which New York undertook industriously with the last Cleveland administration, and again with the McKinley administration and so on down through the presidential line, is now under way with the Democratic powers that are to be.

Democrats from the country districts are making the most fuss about it. Such paragraphs as that detailing the Ryan dinner circulate in the small country newspapers nowadays. The rural delivery speeds the copies to the farmer's door. And there will be an awful outburst if New York interests "grab off" much of anything or ingratiate themselves with the party leaders. Statesmen will crowd the watch towers to proclaim against it.

New York is always a big and consciousness hog about doings at Washington. If the tariff is being revised, New York wishes to revise it her way, and elbows and jostles and tramples in the crowd of lesser folks of selfish propensities. If a banking and currency law is to be made, New York insists upon having a ground floor position. So on indefinitely in governmental matters of magnitude.

And it is really quite a problem for any administration to make those towering personalities in Gotham keep their proper place. Their presence in a political company, however innocent it may be, arouses suspicions and starts strong stories into circulation. But they are always crowding in, which forces explanations as to the whys and wherefores that the general run of American sovereigns will not believe.

New York was supposed to be entrenched in the treasury department during the last Democratic administration and alike in the senate committee on finance, where tariff bills are framed. Perhaps it was. Certainly now and then New York got about what it wanted from both places and its success in those regards did not cease when the Republicans came into power.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It is too late now for you to do your shopping early, but at least you do not have to wait until the very last moment and be one of the Christmas Eve crush.

In a careful reading of the minutes of the last meeting it has been discovered that it is Honolulu's invariable custom to have a "rough house" Christmas Eve. Therefore, be it resolved: As it was in the beginning, etc., etc.

The harmony that doth characterize Honolulu is very much in evidence at present, with the Bishop-street merchants doing a Bull Moose movement against the merchants' association. Truly variety is the spice of life and opposition is the soul of trade.

If there must be more money for the upkeep of the wharves, why not apply the shippers' wharf tax fund to the purpose? With what shipping has been arriving during the past few months, that fund must now amount to quite a tidy little sum, and all paid by the consumers of Honolulu, too. It will not work out very well to try to make the shipping pay much more for wharf accommodations than at present, otherwise the shipping will go to the private wharves and our harbor commission will have skillfully killed the goose that now lays the golden egg.

War has become four-sided. In the early days the generals had only to guard the front and the rear. Then, with the advent of gunpowder came the land mine and the danger from below. Now comes the bomb from the air, dropped by the hands of the airmen. Military men will await with keen interest the details of yesterday's aerial attack upon the Turkish city of Janina, while those who do not make war a profession will hear with alarm of the actual demonstration in war of what the aerial branch of all armies has been practising, the dropping of explosives from airships.

CHRISTMAS EVE TO BE CELEBRATED, TOO

Great Preparations Under Way for a Bishop Street Great Jollification.

While preparations are proceeding in fine shape for the New Year's Eve celebration and the opening of the first session of the Mayor's Annual Sidewalk Ball, on Bishop street, other preparations are being made by the Bishop street merchants for a special celebration on Christmas Eve.

Joining for this purpose, Wall & Dougherty, the Crossroads Bookshop, the Hawaiian Curio Company, Hawaiian News Company, Young Hotel Cafe and the Young Hotel itself, will have a great time on this first occasion. The Hawaiian band will be in attendance and there will be a special center of confetti throwing and jollification on Bishop street.

Yesterday workmen were busy stringing wires along the Ewa side of Bishop street and among the trees of the Bishop lot, with the design of providing a brilliant illumination for that evening. Altogether, the merchants on this street say they intend to have the bulk of the crowd over there and that their slogan is "Hoist for Bishop street."

The merchants' association committee, having charge of the New Year's Eve celebration, is anxious that there should be no misunderstanding as to the work of the committee, and its members assert that so far from trying to interfere with the business of merchants who do not desire to eliminate the Christmas Eve celebration it would cooperate in all ways possible to bring the crowd downtown, but not to encourage rough tactics by young hoodlums.

MILVERTON REPLIES TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Exception is taken by Deputy County Attorney Milverton with respect to remarks made by Attorney Magoon at the noonday meeting of the supervisors on Wednesday, in which the attorney rapped the new plumbing ordinances and presented a variety of arguments upon which to base his charge that it would result in the formation of a new plumbing trust and would be eminently unfair to many good plumbers who would be unable to pass the required oral or written examination.

In the course of his statement Mr. Magoon said the present ordinance, prepared by Mr. Milverton, would not stand the test of the courts. In the same statement, he generally touched upon past ordinances, which he said had failed to meet with the approval of the courts, stating that Mr. Milverton had also had a hand in drawing these.

His remarks were quoted to the extent that Milverton was charged with having drawn the former plumbing ordinance and that it did not stand a court test.

Mr. Milverton, in a letter to the board of supervisors, says he did not draw up the first plumbing ordinance, and asserts that it has not been knocked out by the courts.

Mr. Milverton asserts that "the old plumbing ordinance was neither drawn by me nor by any one in this department, and was never referred by the board to me for an opinion as to its validity."

He claims it is remarkably free from defects. He admits, however, that in a case brought by Mr. Magoon in which Furuhayashi was linked with the Territory in a test over certain features of the old ordinance, that "a small portion of the ordinance covering matters of convenience and not essential in any manner to its operation, were held to be without effect."

G. E. King, supervising principal of the schools of Kona, Hawaii, will arrive here this morning in the Kilauea.

HOW WARFARE IS TRANSFORMED

British Correspondent Sums Up Lessons to Be Learned in Balkan War.

SOFIA, December 5.—Now that the armistice has been concluded and in view of the accumulated facts and observations, we may first consider the war itself and what the big masses of troops in a campaign, which was literally of Napoleonic brilliancy, accomplished with modern arms, writes Fredrick Palmer, the celebrated war correspondent. The number of casualties which the Bulgarians consider are utterly secondary to their object, have not been officially stated as yet, but it is generally estimated that between fifty and seventy-five thousand were killed or about one in six. This is low owing to the small caliber of the Turkish Mauser bullet.

The average man's first question inevitably will concern itself with the result of the use of the aeroplanes in warfare. Thirty planes of different types were looted in the Greek nature levels of the Maritza river. Frequent flights were made both by the Bulgarian officers and by professional aviators who had military observers with them. These flights were never lower than a thousand feet and were usually above 1200 or 1500 feet out of danger of rifle fire.

It was demonstrated that bombs dropped from an aeroplane readily set fire to a city or to large inflammable buildings, but that they cannot be dropped with sufficient accuracy, keeping at heights safe from infantry fire, to hit battery positions or small bodies of troops.

The results in reconnaissance were not as sensational as reported during some European maneuvers, but they were highly important. It is easy for the trained military observer's eye, though not for the professional aviator's, after familiarizing himself by a number of flights with the lay of the land, to detect new battery positions, infantry trenches or the position of any considerable body of troops in the open country, but not under the cover of trees or in streets.

Where the first flight leaves the observer in doubt as to the nature of an object, the return flight usually brings definite conclusions.

Cavalry's Good Work.

Although so much has been heard of the work of the Creusot guns, and of the infantry, it should not be implied that the Bulgarian cavalry on account of its numbers relative to the whole force, was inactive or that there was anything to show that cavalry has become a superfluous branch. There were no old-fashioned cavalry charges or sabre to sabre conflicts, with the enemies' cavalry, but the cavalry kept very busy guarding communications and acting as a screen and enveloping the enemy's infantry. The cavalry is still valuable in reconnaissance, while the aeroplane is unable to fly low because of its vulnerability.

As to night attacks and bayonet charges, the advantage of a night attack owing to the confusion of the defender's aim, due to the rifle flashes and the bursting of shells was demonstrated by such valorous troops as the Bulgarians. Though the Bulgarians fixed bayonets at a thousand yards, and the wisdom of the officers alone held them back, relatively few soldiers ever came to actual bayonet attack. Those who did were the exceptions, proving that good bayonets and thorough bayonet drill are still important. When the contact came the Bulgarians had the confidence of their training while the Turks were clumsy.

Infantry's Bold Rushes.

Strategic points in the line will continue to be taken in wars such as this. With a sufficient attacking force a position once taken can be held, thus forcing the retreat of the rest of the line. European observers agree that the Bulgarian infantry in rushing the Turkish positions in the face of rapid-fire guns, and before the enemy's batteries were alienated or weakened, performed prodigious work which hardly could be expected from other European soldiers.

The news of the signing of the armistice was not known here until this morning, but it was anticipated. It was a day of drizzling snow and rain, and there were no signs of a celebration of the actual announcement of an event meaning the ending of a war which resulted in a triumph of the national causes, territorial addition and economic advantages to every individual in the future, and the great development of the country. People are going and coming as usual, serious about a serious war.

REFUSE WITHDRAWAL OF CLUB RESIGNATION

At last night's meeting of the Waialeale, Kaimuki and Palolo Improvement Club, held in the assembly hall of the new Liliuokalani school, at Kaimuki, the annual election of officers took place, the following being elected for the coming year: President, T. M. Church, vice-president, Charles S. Crane; secretary, J. F. Childs, and treasurer, W. K. Macpherson. Directors, Reverend Father Valentin, J. H. Fiddes, E. A. Herdt, H. G. Davis and E. B. Bath.

There was a large attendance of the members of the club present at the meeting and the election ran close for nearly every office.

A communication was received from the Oahu Central Improvement Committee returning to the Waialeale, Kaimuki and Palolo Improvement Club the resignation of the latter sent as a member of the central committee in question, and asking for a reconsideration, but on a vote being taken on the motion made to rescind the former action, the resignation was upheld.

Twenty-two members voted against rescinding the former action of the club while sixteen voted to rescind in the Oahu Central Improvement Committee.

LYNCHING UPHELD BY GOV. BLEASE

Serves Notice That Avengers of Assaults on Women Will Go Unpunished.

RICHMOND, Virginia, December 3.—In the name of the State of South Carolina, Governor Blease served notice to the Governors' conference here today that lynchers of negro assailants of white women in this State would go unpunished. Governor Blease warmly defended his use of pardoning power as well as declaring that in twenty-two months he had pardoned or paroled approximately 400 persons and that he hoped the number at the end of the second term would be 500.

"I have said all over South Carolina and I say it again now," he declared, "that I will never order out the militia to shoot down their neighbors and protect a black brute who commits the nameless crime against a white woman. Therefore, in South Carolina, let it be understood that when a negro assaults a white woman all that is needed is that they get the right man and they who get him will neither need nor receive a trial."

Governor Blease justified the use he had made of his pardoning power he said by conditions he had found in the penal institutions of the State.

Convicts Dying at Work.

"I walked through the penitentiary of South Carolina," he said, "and found it a tuberculosis incubator where poor devils were dying at their tasks, making money for other people, poor devils who had no choice but to stand and work or take the lash. Just the other day, Jim Roberts, a negro from Charleston, stopped me as I was walking through and respectfully asked permission to speak to me. He told me that he had been kept in jail twenty-two years for stealing a \$27 watch."

"I said: 'If you are telling me the truth, you will eat your Christmas dinner with your folks at home.' He said: 'Governor, I have no folks.' Then, I replied, 'you will eat it away from here,' and he will. Another negro had served eleven years and seven months for stealing \$9; a judge wrote to me that he had sentenced to death a man when he did not believe the man had been convicted beyond a reasonable doubt. Another wrote me that he had sentenced to death a man whom he did not believe should be put to death. He did not believe it at the time, nor does he believe it now."

"These are the errors of injustice I am trying to right with my power of pardon. I am proud of my record."

Baldwin Favors Flogging.

Flogging, in some cases for children; the whipping post for violators of certain laws, and sterilization of assailants of women, were advocated by Governor Baldwin of Connecticut in an address this afternoon. Governor Baldwin said he was more in sympathy with the "Classical school of penology" than that "new or noisier one, mainly made up of sentimental humanitarians or theoretical psychologists."

The former school, he said, maintains that criminals should ordinarily be punished by subjection to some form of suffering; the other that they should ordinarily not be made to suffer for their misdeeds except as nature forces it upon them through the mind, but that their treatment by the State should be aimed primarily at their moral improvement.

"There is a certain crime of which one seldom speaks," Governor Baldwin continued. "Its very name has come to be banished from our newspapers. Yet the thought of it is a daily terror to every woman in the South and brings a sense of uneasiness and constraint to the lives of her Northern sisters. It is the cause of most of these lynchings which disgrace our civilization. It is to be kept down only by the severest methods."

Courts Cannot Protect.

"Is it too much to say if the courts are not ready to deal effectively with this crime the people will? The people who may thus bring some ruffian to his death will not be the best people in the community. They may occasionally have the wrong man. But has a conviction ever yet been had in the United States of any one of a mob of lynchers for hanging a negro accused of such a crime?"

"That crime does a wrong to a woman which many of them have deemed worse than death. Such a man is no fit subject for an indeterminate sentence. He has proved his inherent weakness of will power. In every clear case, in my judgment, there should be an operation of sterilization."

Governor Baldwin's address followed an address by Governor Shafroth of Colorado, in which Governor Shafroth advocated lenient but certain punishment to criminals and cited his own State as an example where this system had worked well.

Deterrent to Crime.

Governor Shafroth declared that severe punishment had proved no deterrent to crime. Certainty of punishment, in his opinion, with an opportunity to shorten the sentence through labor and good behavior, not only punished the criminal, but served alike as a deterrent against future crimes and as an incentive to reform.

He advocated the system in vogue in Colorado, under which gangs of fifty men worked without guards, save at night, on the public roads, and expressed the hope that the time was near when the entire State could do more than this and pay the convict a nominal wage for the work he performed.

Governor Donaghey of Arkansas declared for a severe penalty for lynchers. No punishment save death, he said, would deter murderers from their crime. Every court of appeal should be abolished, in the opinion of Governor Eberhart of Minnesota. The jury system, he thought, was responsible for the frequent miscarriage of justice. Nowadays, he said, a man could plead guilty to varieties of insanity and escape the consequences of his crime. Under the present jury system, he added, it was all but impossible to select intelligent men for jury service.